

DRAFT

Jamesport

Community Lake

Ten-Year Area Management Plan

FY 2015-2024



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OVERVIEW

- **Official Area Name:** Jamesport Community Lake, #5507
- **Year of Initial Acquisition:** 1956
- **Acreage:** 145 acres
- **County:** Daviess
- **Division with Administrative Responsibility:** Wildlife
- **Division with Maintenance Responsibility:** Wildlife
- **Statements of Purpose:**
 - A. Strategic Direction**

Manage wildlife and water resources to provide fishing and hunting opportunities for the public in and around the Jamesport area.
 - B. Desired Future Condition**

The desired future condition of Jamesport Community Lake is to provide high quality fishing, absent nuisance fish species (e.g., gizzard shad, common carp), in a healthy watershed with excellent water quality.
 - C. Federal Aid Statement**

N/A

GENERAL INFORMATION AND CONDITIONS

- I. Special Considerations**
 - A. Priority Areas:** None
 - B. Natural Areas:** None
- II. Important Natural Features and Resources**
 - A. Species of Conservation Concern:** Species of conservation concern are known from this area. Area Managers should consult the Natural Heritage Database annually and review all management activities with the Natural History Biologist.
 - B. Caves:** None
 - C. Springs:** None
- III. Existing Infrastructure**
 - 3 parking lots (1 ADA accessible)
 - 1 ADA accessible privy
 - Jamesport Community Lake (30 acres) with concrete boat ramp
 - 2.5 miles non-interpretive easy hiking trails

IV. Area Restrictions or Limitations

- A. Deed Restrictions or Ownership Considerations:** None
- B. Federal Interest:** Federal funds may be used in the management of this land. Fish and wildlife agencies may not allow recreational activities and related facilities that would interfere with the purpose for which the State is managing the land. Other uses may be acceptable and must be assessed in each specific situation.
- C. Easements:** This area has public road right-of-ways and associated utility easements along its boundary.
- D. Cultural Resource Findings:** No known cultural resources.
- E. Hazards and Hazardous Material:** None observed.
- F. Endangered Species:** None observed.
- G. Boundary Issues:** None

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

V. Terrestrial Resource Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities:

- 1) Manage open land.
- 2) Control invasive species.

Management Objective 1: Manage open land for early successional habitat.

Strategy 1: Provide early successional habitat by implementing prescribed fire, light disking and mowing brush.

Strategy 2: Contract dozing to remove larger trees to recapture open fields.

Management Objective 2: Control invasive species.

Strategy 1: Control known infestations of woody and herbaceous exotic species (i.e., sericea lespedeza, autumn olive, honeysuckle and teasel).

Strategy 2: Monitor area for new infestations of invasive exotic plants to target control measures.

VI. Aquatic Resource Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities:

- 1) Provide quality sport fish populations.
- 2) Manage for native aquatic vegetation.
- 3) Install and maintain fish attractors to improve angling efficiency.
- 4) Prevent the infestation and spread of aquatic nuisance species.

Management Objective 1: Manage for quality angling opportunities.

Strategy 1: Survey fish populations annually to monitor fisheries and assist with future management decisions (e.g., regulation changes, habitat alterations, stocking rate manipulations, new species introductions).

Strategy 2: Use regulation changes, if necessary, to maintain or increase largemouth bass densities, in order to reduce gizzard shad densities and limit resource competition with desired panfish.

Strategy 3: Consider additional predator introductions (e.g., hybrid striped bass) to create additional angling opportunities and improve panfish size structure.

Strategy 4: Consider a total lake and fishery renovation. Eliminate gizzard shad, deepen the lake and increase angling access in order to increase panfish growth, lake longevity and angling efficiency; decrease vegetation density; and reduce chances of future fish kills.

Strategy 5: Maintain alternative angling opportunities through supplemental stocking of channel catfish.

Management Objective 2: Manage for diverse native aquatic vegetation.

Strategy 1: Increase aquatic vegetation diversity through broadcast seeding and plantings of native vegetation, such as pickerel weed, burhead, water plantain, pink water lilies and spatterdock.

Strategy 2: Implement herbicide treatments to reduce or eliminate nuisance species and improve angler access when necessary.

Management Objective 3: Install and maintain fish attractors to improve angling efficiency.

Strategy 1: Install brush piles as fish attractors in strategic locations throughout the lake and replace older piles as they break down (Figure 3).

Strategy 2: Install artificial habitat (bowling ball or PVC structures) in strategic areas to provide fish attractors that last longer and reduce bait and tackle (hooks, lures, etc.) loss compared to brushpiles.

Management Objective 4: Prevent infestation and spread of aquatic nuisance species.

Strategy 1: Continue public education efforts concerning aquatic nuisance species and their effects on native populations.

Strategy 2: Reduce or eliminate nuisance aquatic vegetation through chemical treatments. Reduce or eliminate nuisance aquatic fishes and invertebrates using approved methods.

VII. Public Use Management Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities:

- 1) Maintain fishing access.
- 2) Maintain hiking trail and access.
- 3) Provide trapping permits and monitor their use.
- 4) Provide opportunity for hunting and wildlife viewing.

Management Objective 1: Maintain access to angling opportunities.

Strategy 1: Maintain concrete boat ramp, privy and parking lot (Figure 4).

Management Objective 2: Maintain hiking trail and access to it.

Strategy 1: Maintain integrity of hiking trail through scheduled inspections, periodic mowing and hazard removal, when necessary.

Strategy 2: Conduct routine maintenance of parking lots and privy that provides access to hiking trail.

Management Objective 3: Provide special use permits for trapping and monitor their use.

Strategy 1: Respond to trapping interests using special use permits.

Strategy 2: Monitor use to ensure compliance with permit and wildlife code regulations.

Management Objective 4: Provide opportunity and access for hunting and wildlife viewing.

Strategy 1: Implement management strategies that will provide habitat for a diversity of species.

Strategy 2: Maintain field and trail to enhance access for hunting and wildlife viewing.

VIII. Administrative Considerations

Challenges and Opportunities:

- 1) Maintain existing infrastructure.
- 2) Acquisition of land

Management Objective 1: Maintain existing infrastructure.

Strategy 1: Maintain area buildings and grounds according to the current Area and Facility Maintenance Policy located in the Resource Policy Manual.

Lands Proposed for Acquisition:

When available, land within Jamesport City Lake's watershed or adjacent land may be considered for acquisition from willing sellers. Tracts that improve area access, provide public use opportunities, contain unique natural communities and/or species of conservation concern, or meet other Department priorities, as identified in the annual Department land acquisition priorities, may be considered.

MANAGEMENT TIMETABLE

Strategies are considered ongoing unless listed in the following table:

	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Terrestrial Resource Management										
<i>Objective 1</i>										
Strategy 1	X		X		X		X		X	
Strategy 2				X				X		

APPENDICES

Area Background:

Jamesport Community Lake is in Daviess County. The area was bought by a local hunting and fishing club and donated to the Department of Conservation in 1956. The purpose of the purchase was to create a lake for angling opportunities for the public. The lake was built in 1956 and opened to fishing in 1958.

Jamesport Community Lake was originally stocked with largemouth bass, bluegill and channel catfish. Redear sunfish were initially stocked in 1972 and again in 1974. Black crappie were introduced in the early 1970s by the public, and gizzard shad appeared in samples in the 1980s.

Because of its smaller size, Jamesport Community Lake is managed as an archery-only hunting area. The area features 60 acres of forest, 55 acres of non-prairie grassland and old fields and 30 acres of surface water. Facilities at the lake include a concrete boat ramp and an ADA accessible privy.

Current Land and Water Types:

Land/Water Type	Acres	% of Area
Forest	60	41
Lakes/Ponds	30	21
Grassland (non-prairie)	30	21
Old Field	25	17
Total	145	100

References:

Missouri Department of Conservation. (n.d.). Missouri Atlas Database.

Missouri Department of Conservation. (n.d.). Northwest Regional Office files.

Missouri Department of Conservation. (n.d.). Pony Express Lake Conservation Area Office files.

Maps:

Figure 1: Area Map

Figure 2: Land Uses

Figure 3: Contour Map and Angling Attractor Locations

Figure 4: Area Facilities

Figure 5: Soil Map

Figure 1: Area Map

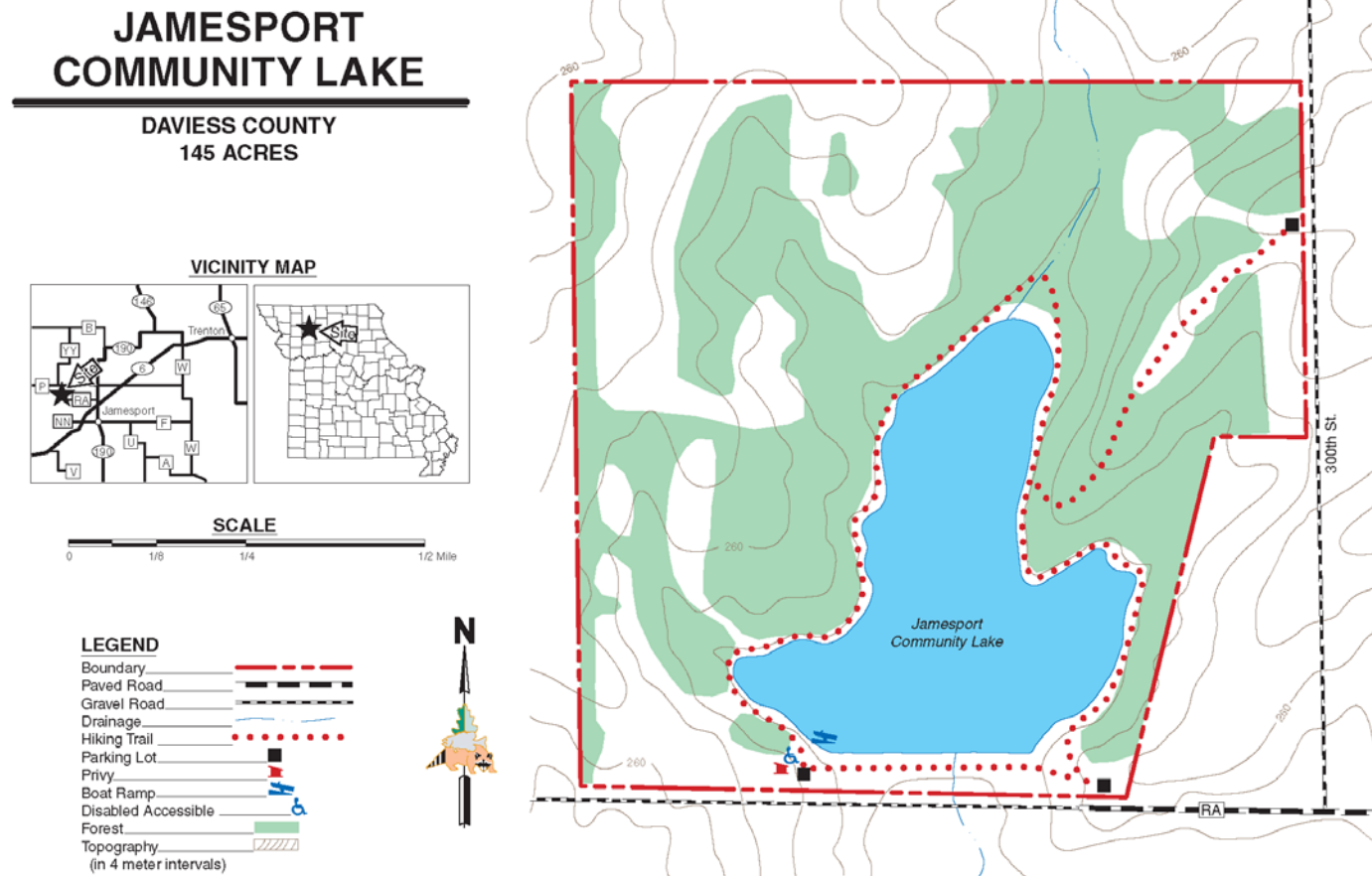


Figure 2: Land Uses

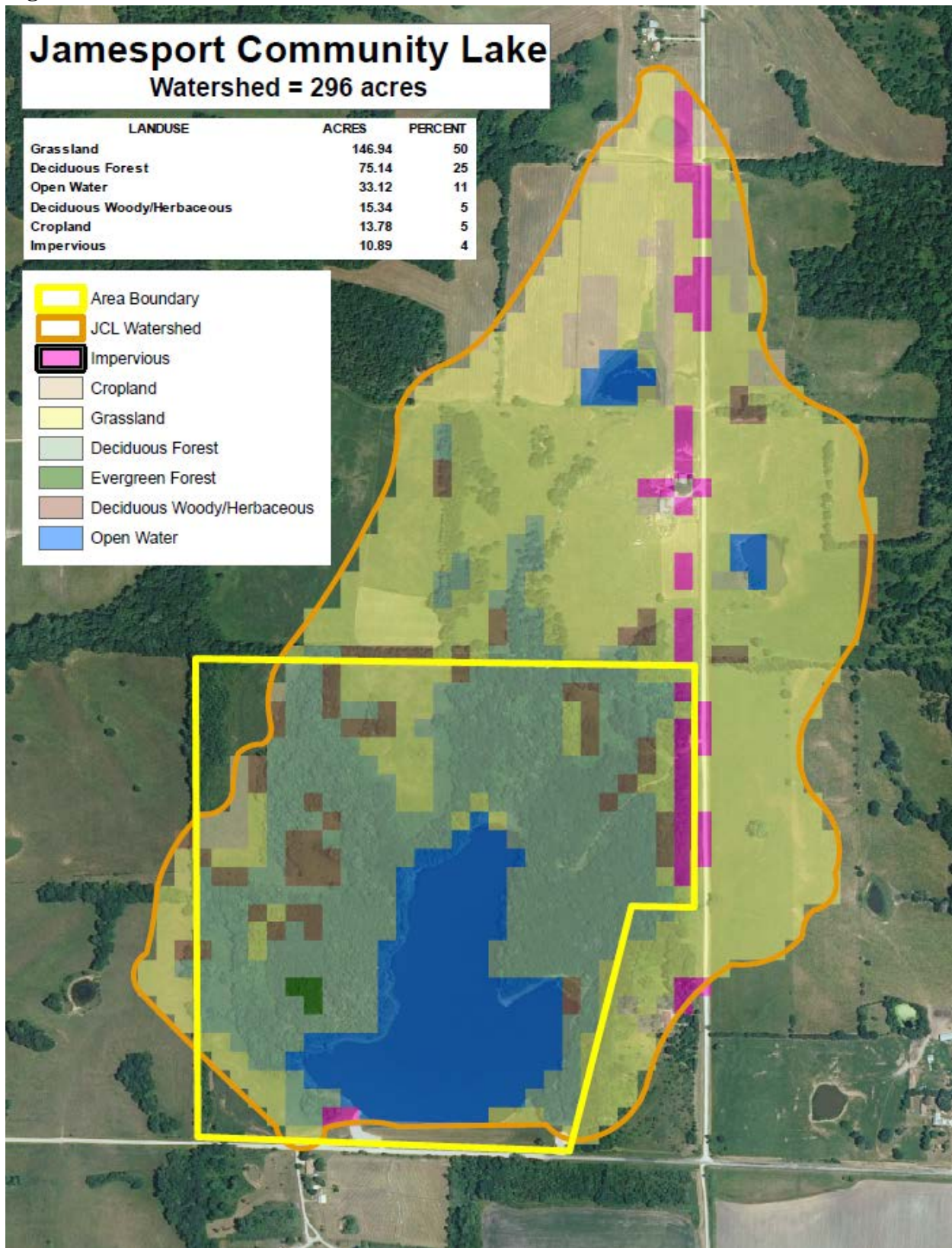


Figure 3: Contour Map and Angling Attractor Locations

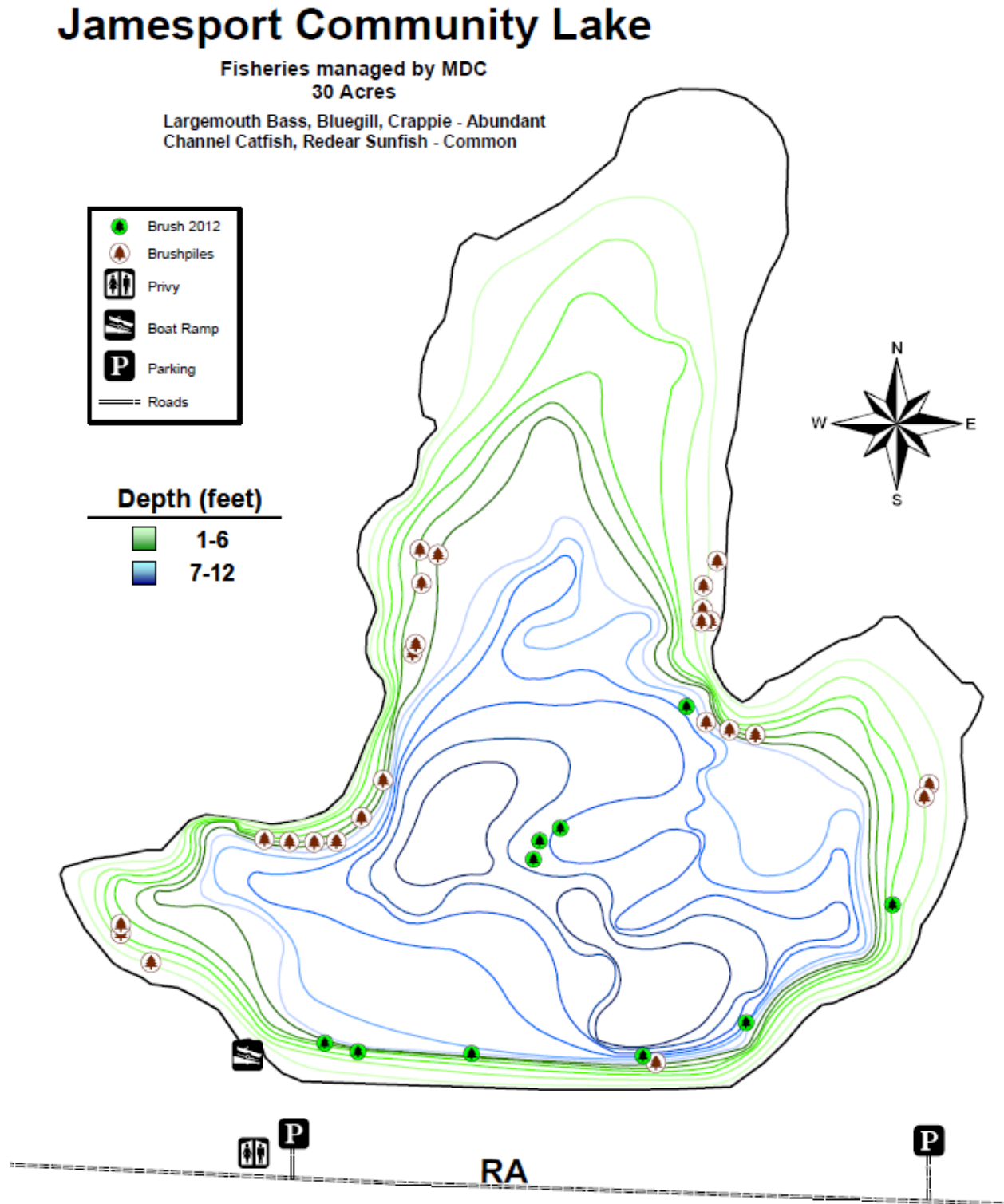
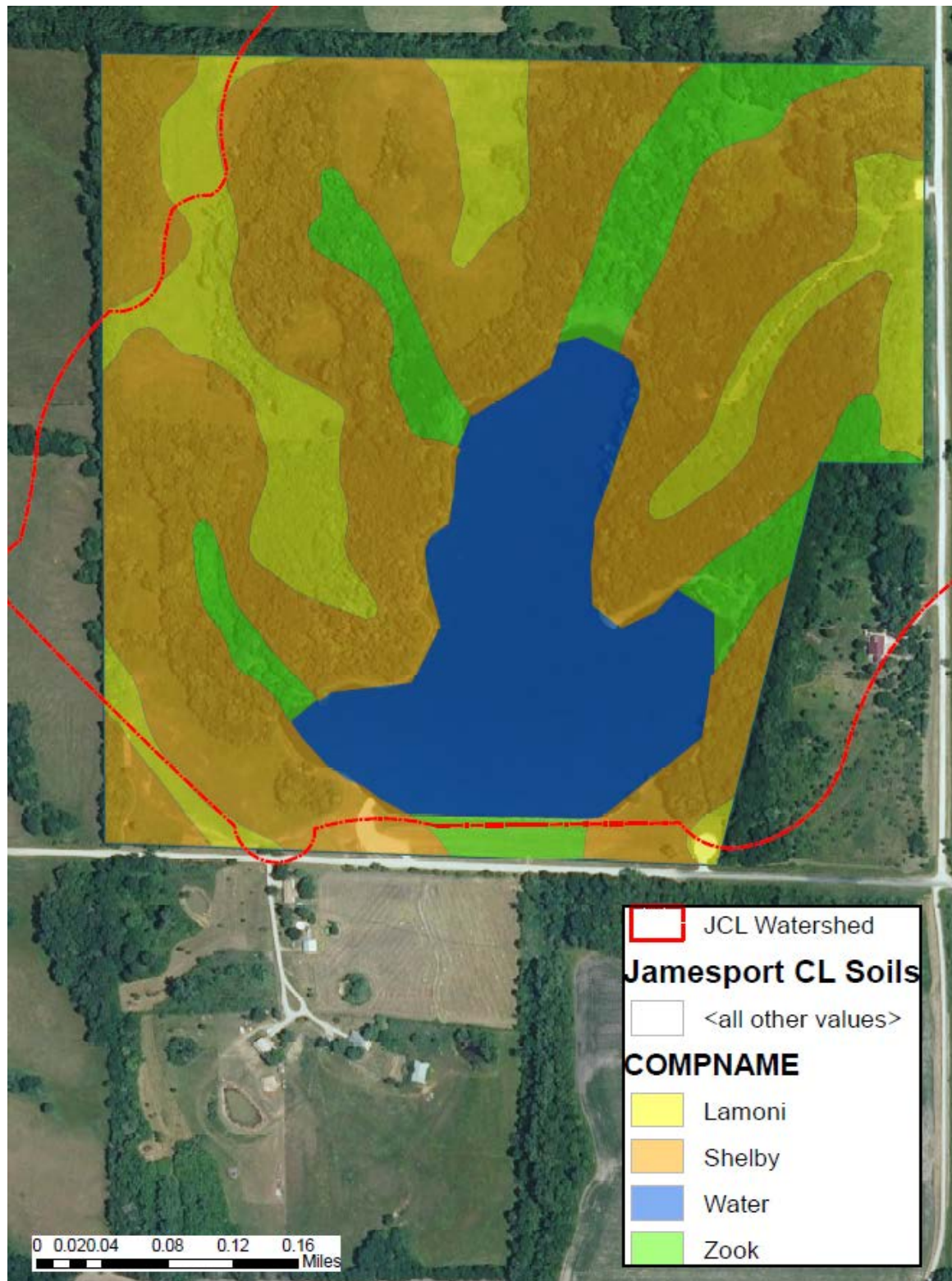


Figure 4: Area Facilities



Figure 5: Soil Map



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